

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JOSEPH R. FLORES.

Plaintiff,

V.

JAN MORGGEN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. C08-5621 RJB/KLS

ORDER TO AMEND

15 Before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss of Defendants Jan Morgen, Russell Amaru, Lisa
16 Emerich, Charle Leister, David Beaver and Godfredo Navarro. Dkt. 36. Defendant Barbara
17 Holloway joins in the motion to dismiss. Dkt. 40. While that motion was pending, Plaintiff Joseph
18 R. Flores filed a motion to amend. Dkt. 25. The Court denied the motion because Mr. Flores failed
19 to attach the new complaint. Dkt. 45. Mr. Flores moved for reconsideration of that order, attaching
20 a proposed amended complaint. Dkt. 51. The Court granted the motion for reconsideration and
21 directed Defendants to respond to the motion to amend and proposed amended complaint. Dkt. 58.
22 The Defendants filed a response. Dkt. 59. Defendant Holloway filed a response. Dkt. 60.

Having carefully reviewed the parties' filings and balance of the record, the Court notes several deficiencies in Plaintiff's proposed amended complaint but finds that Plaintiff shall be given an opportunity to file an amended complaint to cure the deficiencies noted herein. Therefore,

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1 Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. 36) may be re-noted or re-submitted after an amended
2 complaint has been filed.

3 **I. PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS**

4 Mr. Flores is no longer in custody. Dkt. 61. In his original complaint, Mr. Flores alleged that
5 three weeks before he began his incarceration at the Washington Corrections Center (WCC), he was
6 advised by personnel at WCC that he would be allowed to have his electric wheelchair, medication and
7 leg wraps at WCC. Dkt. 5, p. 3. When he arrived at WCC on August 20, 2008, he was not allowed
8 any of these items. *Id.* In addition, he claims that he was given medications in error and was told by
9 Defendants Amaru and Morgen that he did not need the wheelchair based on their review of his 1997
10 medical record even though he had back surgery in 2008. *Id.* Mr. Flores alleges further that all of the
11 named defendants were named in his kites, and were involved in denying him medical attention and
12 denying him the use of his wheelchair. *Id.* The named defendants include Jan Morgen, Russell
13 Amaru, Barbara Halloway, Lisa Doe, Charli Doe, Dave Doe, Mr. Navarro, and the "Medical
14 Committee."

15 In his proposed amended complaint, Mr. Flores adds Maggie Stout, Rusty Smith, Dr. Doe
16 Smith, Kimberly Dotson, Doe Hewston, G. Burke, Doe Able, "Medical Committee," and Eldon Vale
17 as additional defendants. Mr. Vale is the Secretary of the Department of Corrections (DOC). The
18 remaining newly named defendants are employees of the DOC at the Airway Heights Corrections
19 Center (AHCC). Dkt. 51-2, pp. 2-3.

20 On pages 3 and 4 of his proposed amended complaint, Mr. Flores attempts to incorporate by
21 reference, the allegations contained in his original complaint. *Id.*, pp. 3-4. He then alleges that the
22 violations of his Eighth Amendment rights did not stop at WCC but also occurred during his transfer
23 from WCC to AHCC on October 15, 2008, when he was forced to climb into a bus for eight hours
24 with his legs bent and climb down the stairs with chains on his legs. *Id.*, p. 4. Upon arrival at AHCC,
25 he was taken to the infirmary, where Defendants Dotson and Smith ignored his medical needs although
26

1 his legs and hands were swollen and failed to discuss his chronic back and leg pain. *Id.* He was also
2 moved to a non-handicap accessible room. Mr. Flores alleges further that from October 16, 2008 until
3 the present he has been denied medical care and handicap accessible housing. He alleges that
4 Defendants Smith, Dotson and Able and “the medical committee who all work under DOC and AHCC
5 have denied me ADA accomidations [sic], medical needs, made me be wheeled in weather that was
6 below 0 degrees and then sit outside and wait up to an hour or more for pills, chow hall, etc. ...”. *Id.*

7 Mr. Flores also alleges that Defendants Burk and Hewston denied him legal access and denied
8 his transfer to a minimum facility and or medical prison (AVCC) in Yakima, Washington where his
9 medical doctors are located. Mr. Flores also alleges that he has been retaliated against by the AHCC
10 employees. *Id.*

11 **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

12 Rule 15(a) (2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides in relevant part that a party
13 “may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave” and
14 that the court “should freely give leave when justice so requires.” In ruling on a motion to amend
15 under Rule 15(a), a court weighs the following factors: bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the
16 opposing party, whether the amendment would be futile, and whether the party has previously
17 amended his or her pleadings. *See Western Shoshone Nat'l Council v. Molini*, 951 F.2d 200, 204
18 (9th Cir.1991).

19 **III. DISCUSSION**

20 **A. Incorporation by Reference**

21 Defendants argue that it appears that Mr. Flores no longer wishes to state a claim against the
22 named and served Defendants from WCC and wishes to proceed against the new defendants that are
23 employed at Airway Heights Corrections Center because he “appears to be incorporating his previous
24 complaint to the amended complaint.” Dkt. 59, p. 2.

25 Defendants are correct that an amended pleading supersedes the original. *Hal Roach Studios, Inc.*
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1 *Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990); *See also Ferdick v. Bonzelet*, 963
2 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992). “All causes of action alleged in an original complaint which are not
3 alleged in an amended complaint are waived.” *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987)
4 (citation omitted); *see also Marx v. Loral Corp.*, 87 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 1996); *cf. USS-Posco*
5 *Indus. v. Contra Costa County Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council, AFL-CIO*, 31 F.3d 800, 811-12 (9th
6 Cir. 1994). Mr. Flores was previously advised by the Court that a new complaint must contain all of
7 his allegations. Dkt. 45, p. 3.

8 In his proposed amended complaint, Mr. Flores claims that his “Eighth Amendment rights
9 were violated due to the following reasons as stated in the complaint (read complaint, page 3).” Thus,
10 Mr. Flores is attempting to improperly incorporate his previous complaint to the amended complaint.
11 He has not, as is suggested by Defendants, however, abandoned his claims against the Defendants
12 from WCC. For example, Mr. Flores names the WCC Defendants in his proposed amended complaint
13 and alleges that they have been deliberately indifferent to his medical condition in violation of the
14 Eighth Amendment. Dkt. 51, pp. 2, 5.

15 Mr. Flores also indicates that he has had some difficulties obtaining copies due to a
16 hospitalization, retaliation and legal access and therefore, attached only some of his exhibits to his
17 proposed amended complaint.

18 The Court shall grant Mr. Flores leave to amend his complaint so that he may include all of his
19 allegations and attach all of his exhibits. To assist him, the Clerk will provide Mr. Flores with copies
20 of his original Complaint with exhibits (Dkt. 5) and his proposed amended complaint with exhibits
21 (Dkt. 51-2). As Mr. Flores was previously advised, the Court will not accept any supplements or
22 references to previous pleadings.

23 In addition, Mr. Flores is advised of the following deficiencies in his proposed amended
24 complaint, which must be cured when he prepares his amended complaint.

25 **B. Eighth Amendment Claim**

1 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983: (1) the defendant must be a person acting
2 under color of state law; and (2) his conduct must have deprived the plaintiff of rights, privileges, or
3 immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S.
4 527, 535 (1981), *overruled in part on other grounds by Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327 (1986).
5 When a plaintiff fails to allege or establish one of the three elements, his complaint must be
6 dismissed.

7 The Eighth Amendment requires prison officials to take reasonable measures to guarantee
8 the health and safety of inmates. *Hudson v. Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 526-27 (1984); *Farmer v.*
9 *Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994). An inmate claiming an Eighth Amendment violation relating
10 to health care must show that the prison officials acted with deliberate indifference to a serious
11 medical need. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). The plaintiff must prove both an
12 objective and a subjective component. *Hudson v. McMillan*, 503 U.S. 1 (1992); *McGuckin v. Smith*,
13 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 1992). First, the alleged deprivation must be, objectively,
14 “sufficiently serious.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834. A “serious medical need” exists if the failure to
15 treat a prisoner’s condition would result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton
16 infliction of pain contrary to contemporary standards of decency. *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S.
17 25, 32-35 (1993); *McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at 1059. Second, the prison officials must be deliberately
18 indifferent to the risk of harm to the inmate. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834.

19 An official is deliberately indifferent to a serious medical need if the official “knows of and
20 disregards an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Id.* at 837. Deliberate indifference requires
21 more culpability than ordinary lack of due care for a prisoner’s health. *Id.* at 835. In assessing
22 whether the official acted with deliberate indifference, a court’s inquiry must focus on what the
23 prison official actually perceived, not what the official should have known. *See Wallis v. Baldwin*,
24 70 F.3d 1074, 1077 (9th Cir. 1995). If one of the components is not established, the court need not
25 inquire as to the existence of the other. *Helling*, 509 U.S. 25.

1 Prison authorities have “wide discretion” in the medical treatment afforded prisoners.

2 *Stiltner v. Rhay*, 371 F.2d 420, 421 (9th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 387 U.S. 922 (1972). To prevail

3 on an Eighth Amendment medical claim, the plaintiff must “show that the course of treatment the

4 doctors chose was medically unacceptable under the circumstances . . . and the plaintiff must show

5 that they chose this course in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to plaintiff’s health.”

6 *Jackson v. McIntosh*, 90 F.3d 330, 332 (9th Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 519 U.S. 1029. A claim of

7 mere negligence or harassment related to medical problems is not enough to make out a violation of

8 the Eighth Amendment. *Franklin v. Oregon*, 662 F.2d 1337, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981). Simple

9 malpractice, or even gross negligence, does not constitute deliberate indifference. *McGuckin*, 974

10 F.2d at 1059. Similarly, a difference of opinion between a prisoner-patient and prison medical

11 authorities regarding what treatment is proper and necessary does not give rise to a § 1983 claim.

12 *Franklin*, 662 F.2d at 1344; *Mayfield v. Craven*, 433 F.2d 873, 874 (9th Cir. 1970).

13 Keeping these principles in mind, Mr. Flores must provide specific allegations against specific

14 persons whom he claims participated in actions that were a conscious disregard of an excessive risk to

15 his health. For example, in his proposed amended complaint, Mr. Flores makes general allegations

16 such as: “The medical personal [sic], Dr. Smith, Kimberly Dotson and Doe Able and the medical

17 committee, who all work under DOC and AHCC have denied me ADA accommodations, medical

18 needs, made me be wheeled in weather that was below 0 degrees and then sit outside and wait up to an

19 hour or more for pills, chow hall, etc...”. Dkt. 51-2, p. 4. Mr. Flores must provide specific allegations

20 showing that specifically named defendants participated in actions that were a conscious disregard of

21 an excessive risk to his health.

22 Mr. Flores must also name the individual defendants whom he claims showed a “deliberate

23 indifference” to his medical needs. Mr. Flores alleges that “WCC, AHCC and DOC will not attend to,

24 ...;” that “[t]here has been clear, ‘deliberate indifference’ due to the failure for WCC, AHCC, DOC to

25 respond appropriately ...”. Dkt. 51-2, p. 5. However, only “persons” may be sued in civil actions

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1 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. “[N]either a State nor its officials acting in their official capacities are
2 ‘persons’ under § 1983.” *Will v. Michigan Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989). “[A] suit
3 against a state official in his or her official capacity is not a suit against the official but rather is a suit
4 against the official’s office. As such, it is no different from a suit against the State itself.” *Id.*
5 (citations omitted); *see Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 662-63 (1974).

6 Mr. Flores names the WCC and AHCC as defendants. Dkt. 51-2. He also includes allegations
7 against DOC, WCC and AHCC. See Dkt. 51-2, p. 5. These entities are agencies of a sovereign state
8 entity and not persons under § 1983. As such, they may not be included as defendants in this lawsuit.

9 Mr. Flores also names the “Medical Committees” of WCC and AHCC as defendants, but these
10 entities are also not proper defendants. Mr. Flores must name the individuals who caused him harm.

11 Mr. Flores shall be given an opportunity to amend his complaint to individually name persons
12 whom he alleges were involved in violating his constitutional rights. He shall include only those
13 factual allegations relating to his claims that he was denied medical care in violation of his Eighth
14 Amendment rights. Mr. Flores must name the prison official or officials who were deliberately
15 indifferent to his medical needs. *Arnold v. IBM*, 637 F.2d 1350, 1355 (9th Cir. 1981).

16 **C. Retaliation**

17 Mr. Flores alleges that he “has been punished for retaliation by DOC-AHCC employees who
18 are stated in this Amended Complaint.” Dkt. 51-2, p. 4. This is insufficient to state a viable claim
19 for First Amendment retaliation. Mr. Flores has not named the defendant or defendants who acted
20 against him. He has not described what action was taken against him or the constitutionally
21 protected conduct in which he was engaged.

22 It is well established that a prisoner may assert a cause of action against prison officials who
23 retaliate against an inmate in response to the exercise of a constitutional right. *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778
24 F.2d 527 (9th Cir. 1985). To state a claim for retaliation, a plaintiff must establish: 1) that the activity
25 he engaged in was constitutionally protected; 2) that the retaliation occurred because of, and infringed

1 upon, his constitutionally protected activity; and that 3) the retaliatory actions were not reasonably
2 related to legitimate penological interests. *Id.* at 531-32. In *Rizzo*, the Ninth Circuit emphasized that
3 for a prisoner to state a cause of action based upon retaliation, he “must do more than alleged
4 retaliation … he must also allege that the prison authorities’ retaliatory action did not advance
5 legitimate goals of the correctional institution or was not tailored narrowly enough to achieve such
6 goals.” *Id.*

7 The Ninth Circuit has cautioned that retaliation claims brought by prisoners must be evaluated
8 in light of concerns over “excessive judicial involvement in day-to-day prison management, which
9 “often squander[s] judicial resources with little offsetting benefit to anyone.”” *Pratt v. Rowland*, 65
10 F.3d 802, 807 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 482 (1995)). In particular,
11 courts should “afford appropriate deference and flexibility” to prison officials in the evaluation of
12 proffered legitimate penological reasons for conduct alleged to be retaliatory.” *Id.* (quoting *Sandin*,
13 515 U.S. at 482). “[F]ederal courts must remember that the duty to protect inmates’ constitutional
14 rights does not confer the power to manage prisons or the capacity to second-guess prison
15 administrators, for which we are ill-equipped.” *Bruce v. Ylst*, 351 F.3d 1283, 1290 (9th Cir. 2003).

16 As Mr. Flores shall be given an opportunity to amend his Complaint, he may also amend his
17 allegations relating to his claim that prison officials retaliated against him. However, he must name
18 the prison official or officials who retaliated against him *because of* the particular activity he was
19 engaged in at the time and he must specify what action or actions they took against him. It is not
20 enough to simply state that all the “DOC-AHCC employees” retaliated against him. To properly state
21 a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Mr. Flores must name the individual defendants who violated his
22 federal rights and he must allege facts showing how individually named defendants caused or
23 personally participated in causing the harm alleged in the complaint. *Arnold v. IBM*, 637 F.2d 1350,
24 1355 (9th Cir. 1981).

25 **D. Supervisory Defendants**

1 Defendants argue that Mr. Flores should not be allowed to amend his complaint to include
2 claims against Defendants Vail, Miller-Stout and Rusty Smith because he does not allege that any of
3 these individuals personally participated in the actions taken against him, but appears to include them
4 because they supervise those that he believes took action against him. Dkt. 59, p. 7. The Court agrees.

5 Defendants in a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action cannot be held liable based on a theory of
6 respondeat superior or vicarious liability. *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 325 (1981);
7 *Bergquist v. County of Cochise*, 806 F.2d 1364, 1369 (9th Cir. 1986). Absent some personal
8 involvement by the defendants in the allegedly unlawful conduct of subordinates, they cannot be
9 held liable under § 1983. *Johnson*, 588 F.2d at 743-44. “A supervisor may be liable if there exists
10 either (1) his or her personal involvement in the constitutional deprivation, or (2) a sufficient causal
11 connection between the supervisor’s wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation.” *Redman v.*
12 *County of San Diego*, 942 F.2d 1435, 1446-47 (9th Cir. 1991) (quoting *Hansen v. Black*, 885 F.2d 642,
13 646 (9th Cir. 1989)). Supervisory liability exists even without overt personal participation in an
14 offensive act if supervisory officials implement a policy so deficient that the policy “itself is a
15 repudiation of constitutional rights” and is “the moving force of the constitutional violation.” *Id.* at
16 1447 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). But under no circumstances is there respondeat
17 superior liability under § 1983. That is, under no circumstances is there liability under § 1983 solely
18 because one is responsible for the actions or omissions of another. *See Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040,
19 1045 (9th Cir. 1989); *Ybarra v. Reno Thunderbird Mobile Home Vill.*, 723 F.2d 675, 680-81 (9th Cir.
20 1984).

21 Mr. Flores has not sufficiently alleged that Defendants Vail, Miller-Stout or Smith personally
22 participated in any alleged harm with any specificity. As to Defendants Vail and Miller-Stout, he
23 alleges only that he was moved to a non-handicap accessible room by AHCC personnel “who work for
24 these defendants and who allow all the classification and housing.” Dkt. 51-2, p. 4. His only
25 allegation as to Defendant Smith is that “Rusty Smith is the Medical Director.” *Id.* These allegations

1 are based entirely on the supervisory positions of Defendants Vail, Miller-Stout and Smith. Mr.
2 Flores has not alleged any direct involvement of these defendants in any alleged deprivation of his
3 constitutional rights.

4 Absent some personal involvement by these defendants in the alleged unlawful conduct of a
5 subordinate, they cannot be held liable under § 1983. Mr. Flores shall be given an opportunity to
6 amend his complaint to omit his allegations against these defendants.

7 **E. Legal Access**

8 Mr. Flores alleges that Defendants Burk and Hewston denied him "legal access under my
9 Fourteenth Amendment and have made and making medical decisions by dening [sic] me to be
10 moved to a minimum facility and or medical prison (AVCC) which is in Yakima, WA where the
11 plaintiff's Dr's [sic] are." Dkt. 51-2, p. 4. These allegations are not sufficient to state a claim under
12 42 U.S.C. § 1982 for denial of a right of access to the courts.

13 Prisoners have a federal constitutional right of access to the courts guaranteed by the
14 Fourteenth Amendment. See *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 US. 817, 821, 97 S. Ct. 1491, 52 L. Ed. 2d 72
15 (1977); see also *Royse v. Superior Court*, 779 F.2d 573 (9th Cir. 1986). However, "prison law
16 libraries and legal assistance programs are not ends in themselves, but only the means for ensuring
17 'a reasonably adequate opportunity to present claimed violations of fundamental constitutional
18 rights to the courts.'" *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 US. 343, 351, 116 S. Ct. 2174, 135 L. Ed. 2d 606 (1996);
19 *Bounds*, 410 US. at 825.

20 The Ninth Circuit has established a two-step analysis for determining whether a right of
21 access claim has merit. First, the Court decides "whether the claimant alleges a denial of
22 adequate law libraries or adequate assistance from persons trained in the law." *Sands v. Lewis*,
23 886 F.2d 1166, 1171 (9th Cir. 1989). If the claim does not involve denial of either, the court
24 must determine whether the plaintiff alleges an actual injury to court access. *Id.* "An 'actual
25 injury' is a specific instance where an inmate was actually denied access to the courts." *Sands*, 886
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1 at 1171. In order to state a claim for relief, the plaintiff must establish either that (1) he was denied
2 access to an adequate law library or trained legal assistance or (2) he was actually denied access to
3 the courts. *Id.* A “temporary deprivation of an inmate’s legal materials does not, in all cases, rise to
4 a constitutional deprivation.” *Vigliotto v. Terry*, 873 F.2d 1201, 1202-03 (9th Cir. 1989).

5 Mr. Flores has failed to allege that Defendant Burk and Hewston denied him access to an
6 adequate law library or trained legal assistance or that he was actually denied access to the courts. In
7 addition, decisions regarding the placement and supervision of inmates are the unique province of
8 prison officials. The law recognizes that, particularly in the context of prison administration, the
9 prison administrators, not the courts, are in the best position to make decisions about prison security
10 and the allocation of prison resources. *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 84-85 (1987); *Hudson v.*
11 *Palmer*, 468 US. 517 (1984). A prison inmate has no constitutional right to a particular classification
12 or custody level. *Hernandez v. Johnston*, 833 F.2d 1316, 1318 (9th Cir. 1987), *citing Moody v.*
13 *Daggett*, 429 U.S. 78 (1976). Inmates also have no constitutional right to be incarcerated in a
14 particular prison and a transfer from one institution to another within a state’s prison system does not
15 implicate due process. *Meachum v. Fano*, 427 U.S. 215, 225 (1976).

16 To the extent that he is able to state a claim of denial of his federal constitutional right of
17 access to the courts guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Flores may do so. However, he
18 is advised that he must allege how Defendant Burk and Hewston denied him access to court and/or
19 state when he was actually denied access to the courts.

20 **F. Loss of 15 Days of Good Time**

21 Mr. Flores alleges that he had a release date of April 11, 2009 but was detained until April
22 26, 2009, and seeks reinstatement of 15 days good time. Dkt. 51-2, pp. 5-6. Defendants argue that
23 his claim is not cognizable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because his confinement has not previously
24 been held invalid. Dkt. 59, pp. 7-8, *citing Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 479 (1994).

25 When a person confined by government is challenging the very fact or duration of his

1 physical imprisonment, and the relief he seeks will determine that he is or was entitled to immediate
2 release or a speedier release from that imprisonment, his sole federal remedy is a writ of habeas
3 corpus. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973). In order to recover damages for an alleged
4 unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose
5 unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid, a § 1983 plaintiff must prove that the
6 conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared
7 invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a
8 federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 486-87.
9 A claim for damages bearing that relationship to a conviction or sentence that has not been so
10 invalidated is not cognizable under § 1983. *Id.*

11 Defendants also argue that the fact that Plaintiff is no longer in DOC custody does not
12 change the *Heck* analysis. *Guerrero v. Gates*, 357 F.3d 911, 917 (9th Cir. 2004)(arguable exceptions
13 suggested by dissenting members in *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1 (1998) and embodied in
14 *Nonnette v. Small*, 316 F.3d 872 (9th Cir. 2002), ... are limited". *Id.* at 917.

15 However, the exception embodied in *Nonnette* is applicable here as it was founded on the
16 unfairness of barring a plaintiff's potentially legitimate constitutional claims when the individual
17 immediately pursued relief after the incident giving rise to those claims and could not seek habeas
18 relief only because of the shortness of his prison sentence. *Nonnette*, 316 F.3d at 877 n. 6; 874-77.
19 Following exhaustion of his administrative remedies Nonnette brought § 1983 claims while
20 incarcerated, alleging miscalculation of his prison sentence and improper revocation of good-time
21 credits and imposition of disciplinary proceedings. *Id.* at 874. The district court dismissed his §
22 1983 claims as barred by *Heck*. Shortly after the court's dismissal, Nonnette was released on parole
23 and therefore could not overturn his disciplinary conviction by means of habeas corpus. *Id.* at 875.
24 The *Nonnette* Court emphasized, however, that *Nonnette*'s relief from *Heck* "affects only former
25 prisoners challenging loss of good-time credits, parole or similar matters," not challenges to an
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1 underlying conviction such as those Guerrero brought. *Id.* at 878 n. 7.

2 In this case, Mr. Flores alleges that he had a release date of April 11, 2009 but was informed
3 on March 17, 2009 that it had been changed to April 26, 2009. Dkt. 51-2, p. 5¹.

4 Mr. Flores appears to be challenging the loss of good time credits and not his underlying
5 conviction. It also appears that he was unable to challenge the loss of good time credits due to the
6 shortness of his prison sentence following the alleged loss (one month prior to his release).

7 Accordingly, the Court finds that he shall be allowed to proceed with this claim.

8 As Mr. Flores will be granted leave to file an amended complaint, Defendants' motion to
9 dismiss (Dkt. 36) must be re-noted or re-submitted once an amended complaint has been filed.

10 Mr. Flores is again reminded that his amended complaint under § 1983 shall consist of a
11 **short and plain statement** showing that he is entitled to relief. He shall allege with specificity the
12 following:

13 (1) the names of the persons who caused or personally participated in causing the
14 alleged deprivation of his constitutional rights;
15 (2) The dates on which the conduct of each Defendant allegedly took place; and
16 (3) the specific conduct or action Plaintiff alleges is unconstitutional.

17 Mr. Flores shall set forth his factual allegations in separately numbered paragraphs and shall
18 attach only those exhibits relevant to the factual allegations contained within the amended
19 complaint. Mr. Flores is further advised that this amended pleading will operate as a complete
20 substitute for (rather than a mere supplement to) the present complaint. Mr. Flores shall present his
21 complaint on the form provided by the Court. The amended complaint must be legibly rewritten or
22 retyped in its entirety, it should be an original and not a copy, it may not incorporate any part of the
23 original complaint by reference, and **it must be clearly labeled the "First Amended Complaint"**

24
25 ¹Mr. Flores filed a notice of change of address reflecting his release from prison as of April
26, 2009. Dkt. 56.

1 and Cause Number C08-5621 RJB/KLS must be written in the caption.

2 It is, therefore, **ORDERED**:

- 3 (1) That Plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint in the manner described
4 by the Court herein, entitled "Amended Complaint" **on or before July 24, 2009**.
5 The Amended Complaint will act as a complete substitute for all previously filed
complaints in this action. To aid Plaintiff, the Clerk shall send Plaintiff a 1983 civil
rights complaint for prisoners and U.S. Marshal forms.
- 6 (2) The Clerk of the Court is further directed to send Plaintiff a copy of his original
7 complaint with exhibits (Dkt. 5) and a copy of his proposed amended complaint with
exhibits (Dkt. 51-2).
- 8 (3) Plaintiff is directed to fill out the forms with the complete addresses for all newly
9 named defendants and return the forms for service with service copies of the
Amended Complaint for service by the U.S. Marshall. These documents must be
10 returned on or before **July 24, 2009**, or the Court will recommend dismissal of this
action against this Defendant for failure to prosecute. The District Clerk shall
provide the appropriate forms to Plaintiff.
- 11 (3) Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. 36) **shall be stricken** from the Court's docket.
12 Defendants may re-note or resubmit their motion once an amended complaint has
been filed by Plaintiff.
- 13 (4) The Clerk shall send copies of this Order to Plaintiff and counsel for Defendants.

15 DATED this 25th day of June, 2009.



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17 Karen L. Strombom
18 United States Magistrate Judge
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